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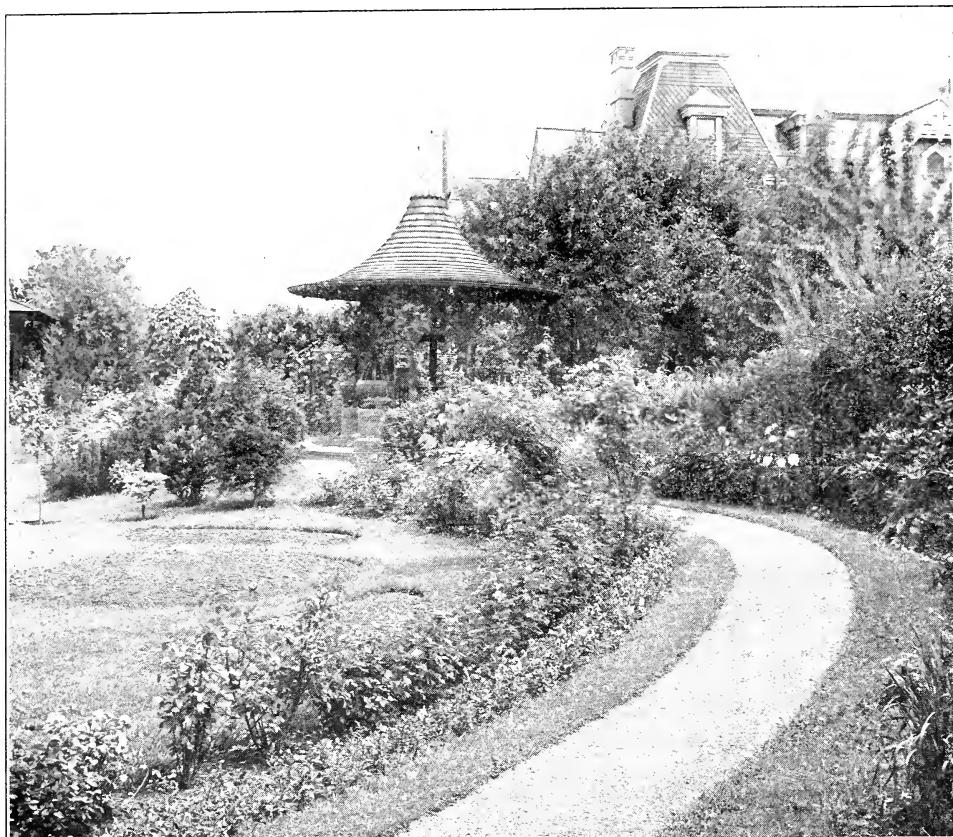
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INDEXED.

JAN 21 1916

Blue Grass Nurseries

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY



Fruit Trees, Flowering Plants
Vines, Shrubs, Ornamentals

CATALOG FOR FALL 1914, AND SPRING, 1915

H. F. HILLENMEYER & SONS

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1841 To Our Friends and Patrons 1914

We wish to extend our appreciation of the cordial support given three generations of nurserymen, extending over a continuous period of more than 70 years. Our object during this time has been to deal with our customers honestly, giving them what they ordered as far as possible, and then labeling **true to name** any substitution that we had to make. We have grown the varieties best adapted to our section of the country and consequently find thousands of orchards and plantings throughout Central Kentucky that are a source of pleasure not only to the owner, but to us likewise.

We shall continue to follow this path made clear by our predecessors and hope that our endeavor will hold and gain for us friends and patrons as in the past. The season just closed shows a substantial increase of customers over any previous. This is a source of pleasure to us, not so much because of more sales, but as an indication of satisfaction and confidence. Almost everything that we sell is raised and handled under personal supervision and the fact that we have seldom been called upon to replace trees untrue to name is an evidence of care in our management.

This catalog is our only salesman—we have no agents. Through it we sell our stock and shall always be glad to further assist any intending planter by personal correspondence.

We fully realize that the plate book artist with his glowing pictures of fruit ("on paper") and smooth tongue, often induces prospective planters to purchase inferior stock at fabulous prices. We only ask you to investigate our reputation—look at our prices and then purchase your nursery stock from whom you wish. Again, we do not claim to grow "pedigree" stock. It is a new idea to sell high-priced trees grown by the usual methods. The following taken from an editorial of the American Florist, a trade journal of unquestionable standing, is sufficient: "The advertisements of some who sell 'pedigree' stock are an insult to an intelligent man and are only a foretaste of what we shall have if fruit growers force nurserymen to compete in selling 'pedigree' stock."

We are building the future upon the foundation of the past and rely upon your support for its continuance.

Very truly,

H. F. HILLENMEYER & SONS,

General Information

Location—We are located three miles north of Lexington at Hillenmeyer on Cincinnati Southern, and three-fourths of a mile from stop No. 7 ("Hill") on Lexington-Georgetown interurban. An inspection is invited.

Shipping—Lexington offers the best of railroad and interurban facilities and we deliver goods at depots free of cost, and then they are at buyer's risk.

In Ordering—Please state how you want shipment made—express, freight or interurban. We pack free when cash accompanies order; otherwise, the cost of time and material will be added.

Parcel Post—Since the advent of Parcel Post small packages of grape vines, roses, etc., may be sent by mail. However, large packages are still cheaper when sent by express. Where requested, we use our best judgment, but the price of postage must be sent with order.

Our Season Opens about October 15th, and continues until about May 1st. During December, January and February, it is sometimes too cold, but if the weather is mild planting may continue uninterruptedly.

When Trees Are Received, unpack at once and dip roots in a thin mud. If you cannot plant immediately, cover roots well with earth or place in a cool cellar and keep moist. However, should the bale or box be frozen upon arrival, place in cellar until thawed out. If no cellar is to be had they may be buried in dirt, sawdust or anything to take out the frost gradually. They will not be injured though frozen solid if handled as above. Do not unpack, expose to air and sun, place in corner of barn for a day or two and then armed with a grubbing hoe, expect to get a fair percentage to grow. Too often the trouble is with the planter, but is laid at the door of the nurseryman.

In Planting, shorten branches two-thirds; wrap stems with paper, burlap, cornstalks or anything to protect from the sun for a year or so. Dig holes of ample size and work earth well about roots and make firm. A mulch of leaves, manure or straw, about base after planting, will be of great aid in keeping down weeds and conserving moisture.

Our Guarantee—We do not guarantee trees to grow, as some get a comparatively perfect stand, while others through negligence or mismanagement, a complete failure. Success is usually with the planter. However, we do guarantee them to be in good condition when received, if not delayed in transportation, and shall be pleased to replace or refund when otherwise, if notified when opened upon arrival. If not then, our responsibility ceases. We exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to name, but if error should occur it is mutually agreed that we are not responsible for more than the purchase price.

An Orchard should be planted near the home on good ground sloping to the north or west if possible. Thorough cultivation should be given and the soil not robbed of its fertility and moisture by corn, wheat, etc. Small fruits or vegetables between the rows for several years is better practice.

Distances for Planting vary, the better the soil the greater the distance. However, they are about as follows:

Apples	30 to 40 feet each way
Peaches, Pears, Plums and Cherries	18 to 20 " " "
Grapes	8 x 8 " " "
Currants, Gooseberries, Rhubarb	4 x 3 " " "
Raspberries	5 x 3 " " "
Blackberries	7 x 3 " " "

"Have Given Entire Satisfaction"

For the past seven or eight years I have been buying my plants, trees, etc. from you, having them shipped to me at my home in Danville, and am glad to say that I have always received from you on my orders, plants, etc., that have given entire satisfaction.—L. C. Walker, Indian Head, Ky.

"Were First-Class in Every Respect"

It gives me pleasure to hand you check for — in payment of enclosed bill for trees. They reached me in good condition and were first-class in every respect, as has been everything I have purchased from your firm. You may depend on me in the future as a regular customer.—B. B. Cosine, Shelbyville, Ky.



Apples

The apple is justly the "King of Fruits." It is first not only in area of cultivation but also in production. Growing successfully in every state in the union—being very healthy, appetizing and capable of preparation in so many delicacies—keeping for a long period in cellar or storage, and having a demand in foreign markets all go to give it the title it has acquired.

Apple trees are being planted as never before and still the price of choice fruit is higher than oranges. The chances of over-production at this stage seem uncertain. We recommend to our patrons the planting of at least a large home orchard that will not only furnish fruit for the family the year around, but for the market also.

We have this year one of the finest blocks that we have ever grown and are satisfied that they will please. For a year or two after planting they need no pruning, but after that keep all crossed and crowding branches removed. Where cared for they will bear successfully for 40 to 50 years.

EARLY APPLES

Astrachan. Red, medium, crisp and tart. Excellent for cooking. One of the best.

Bononi. Red, medium, flesh tender and crisp. Rich, valuable for eating, productive.

Early Strawberry. Striped with red, beautiful, good size, excellent flavor. Tree healthy and durable.

Early Colton. Yellow, medium to large, rich and good. Tree healthy and productive. It is taking the place of Early Harvest. Bears early.

Early Harvest. Pale yellow, medium, tender, mild, good flavor, an excellent home and market kind. Its susceptibility to scab is its only fault.

Early Transparent. Waxy yellow, beautiful, medium, crisp and tart, early and productive. Valuable for home or market.

Golden Sweet. Greenish yellow, large, sweet. Fine for baking. Productive and healthy. Desirable.

Maiden Blush. Medium, waxy yellow. An old favorite that is as good as ever.

Oldenburg. Streaked red and yellow. Large, crisp and tart. Just the best for cooking. Regular bearer. A Russian variety of merit.

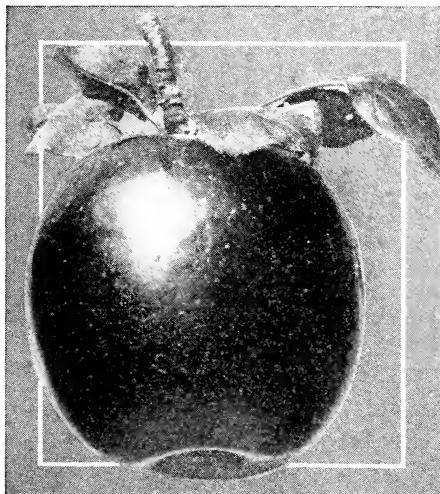
Red June. Streaked with red, medium, quality good. An old favorite. Tree not a thrifty grower in the nursery.

Reid's Summer. This is an apple that we have named after Allan Reid, Owensboro, Ky. Mr. Reid is one of the best fruit growers in Kentucky. He knows a good apple when he sees and raises it. He says it is one of his best. For those who know him that's enough. Large, yellow, good for eating or cooking, and tree bears regularly.

Summer Pearmain. Greenish yellow, striped red. A late summer apple, ripening over a long period. Of high quality.

AUTUMN APPLES

Fallawater. Greenish to pale yellow when ripe. Extra large, flesh soft, sub-acid. A healthy and regular bearer. We consider it one of the most satisfactory fall apples.



Red June. An old favorite

Blue Grass Nurseries, H. F. Hillenmeyer & Sons, Lexington, Kentucky



Jonathan

Grimes Golden. Yellow, medium to large. Quality the best. An old standard that is excellent for home or market.

Hubbardston. Yellow, overlaid with stripes and dots of rich red; large, flesh yellowish, rich and sub-acid. Coming into favor as a commercial sort.

Huntsman. Yellow, large, rather flat; flesh tender, fine grained, fine and juicy. A good home variety.

Northern Spy. Large, striped. Quality just the best. Crisp, juicy and aromatic. Slow to come into bearing.

N. W. Greening. Large, pale yellow and green. Flesh coarse, but good. Tree a fine grower. Valuable for its hardiness.

Rambo. Yellow, shaded with red, medium, tender and juicy. Quality the best. Difficult to grow, but always good.

Stayman. An improved Wine Sap that is promising.

Wolf River. An extra large beautiful show apple. Popular on account of its hardiness and productiveness.

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin. Red, large, quality good. The commercial apple of New England. Tree healthy.

Ben Davis. Striped red. Large and showy. Quality not the best. Good for baking. Is the surest and perhaps the most profitable apple grown in Kentucky. An early regular bearer and should be in every orchard.

Black Twig. Medium, splashed with red. Mild sub-acid and good. A seedling of Winesap from Tennessee which has proven valuable.

Gano. Medium large. Red. Sub-acid and good. One of the leading commercial varieties of the middle West. Plant it for profit or home use.

Ingram. Medium to large. Red, striped crimson; juicy and exceedingly productive. A comparatively new apple that is becoming popular everywhere. Produces fruit in years when other kinds fail.

Janet (Rawles). Greenish yellow, overlaid with red; medium. An old favorite that is still popular.

Jonathan. Medium. Red. Quality the best. One of the most widely cultivated varieties. Standard by which others are judged. Tree only a moderate grower.

Kinnaird's Choice. Large, red and good; a seedling of Winesap that we think superior in quality and fruitfulness.

Romanite. Medium, red. Quality fair. An abundant bearer, which will keep until spring.

Rome Beauty. Large, red, flesh white and tender. Good. A most valuable variety, succeeding over a wide range.

Smith's Cider. Large, striped with yellow and red. Tender and juicy. One of the most valuable for home market.

Stark. Large, yellowish; quality the best. A strong healthy grower.

Wine Sap. Medium, dark red. Flesh crisp and good. An old valuable variety that does best on rich soil. Productive.

Winter Banana. Large, clear pale yellow with delicate pink blush. A dessert apple of the highest quality having somewhat the flavor of a banana for which reason it gets its name.

Wealthy. Large medium; shaded with dark red. Flesh tender, white and good. An exceedingly good apple.

York Imperial. Large, white shaded with red. Flesh firm, crisp and good. One of the best. Valuable for home or market.

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop. Large, dark. Tree vigorous and productive.

Whitney. This is a crab really edible; late, and good for jelly or use from hand.

Florabunda. For flowers only; deep red and very free blooming. 30c each.

Bechtel. Pale pink flower; large as a small rose. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each.

"Not Over a Half Dozen Failed to Grow Out of Nearly 300 Furnished By You"

The 200 trees that you furnished for the celebration of Arbor Day were the finest specimens that we have had, out of the many hundreds that have been planted on the streets of Middlesboro during the past four years. Out of 300 furnished by you for street planting during the past two years, not over half a dozen failed to grow, and they were injured by carelessness of persons hitching horses to them.—Wm. J. Kinnaird, Middlesboro, Ky.



Peaches

The peach is the unrivaled fruit of any land or clime and those grown in Kentucky are superior both in size and quality to those that have made Georgia famous. The tree bears in two or three years and will do well for eight to ten if the borer is scraped out at the base below the ground line in September or October or a bucket of scalding water be poured around them by making a basin in the soil at about the same season. After the trees are three or four years old shorten the long branches to form a rather compact head and keep all dead brush removed.

We have found that planting peach between apple until the latter came into bearing has proven very satisfactory.

EARLY RIPENING

Greensboro (Free). Yellowish white, crimson cheek; flesh white. A very large early peach which ships well. Ripens July 1st.

Mayflower (Free). Red all over—fine and good. The earliest peach known. June 25th.

Rivers (Free). Straw color with pink blush; flesh white, soft and melting. Just the best of the season. July 15th.

Sneed (Free). Creamy white with blush; medium size, firm and good. Not so prone to rot as Alexander. July 1-10.

SECOND RIPENING

Belle Ga. (Free). Greenish white with blush; flesh white. A beautiful peach of highest quality; unsurpassed for family or market. August 5th.

Carmen (Free). Pale yellow with red blush; flesh white. A beautiful round peach that has deservedly become popular. July 20th.

Crawford's Early (Free). An old yellow peach. Is so well known and so popular that we won't describe further. Last of August.

Elberta (Free). Beautiful yellow with shades of red; large. The best all round kind that is grown. Valuable for home and market. The commercial peach. August 15th.

George Fourth (Free). White with blush; flesh white with a little red at seed. A noble large peach, that is the best of the season. August 15th.

Hiley (Free). Cream white with red cheeks. Large, firm and of excellent quality. August 1st.

Large White Cling. Cream color, with beautiful red blush. Quality just the best. Large and productive. The best mid-season cling. Last of August—September 1st.

LATE RIPENING

Chair (Free). Yellow; a large, late peach; firm and good; one of the best of the Crawford family. September 20th.

Heath (Cling). White, tinged next to the sun. A large, firm, juicy peach of most pleasing flavor. Well known. October 1st.

Henrietta (Cling). Yellow with crimson blush. A large fine fruit. Tree healthy and productive. September 20th.

Stump (Free). Cream with pink blush. Flesh white with red at seed. Tender, juicy and melting. Highest quality. September 10th.

"Prefer to Send Back to Kentucky"

I am still in East Tennessee, and prefer to send back to Kentucky for trees, remembering always my husband's partiality for your products while we lived in Stanford.—Mrs. M. C. Saufley, Knoxville, Tenn.

"Never Set Prettier Trees"

Opened the trees today and found them in excellent condition. My gardener said he never set prettier trees.—Mrs. J. R. Macker, Aurora, Indiana.

Pears

Is an enduring tree that prefers deep dry soil and needs continued culture. It fruits about as early as the apple, except the Chinese type, which is as precocious as the peach. Blight is the only serious trouble, and nothing can be done for this except to cut out the diseased branches. A new head quickly forms, and we have lost few trees. Dwarf pears are on quince roots. They bear early, and are mere bushes, suited to the small town garden. The standard is the thing on the farm. The Chinese pears are not so good as the older type, but for early bearing, healthy growth, great crops and superiority for canning and culinary uses, they are a great acquisition. We have never grown a larger nor finer stock, and invite inspection with confidence.

*Kinds we can furnish in Dwarf.

JAPAN PEARS

Garber. A most profitable kind; healthy, and, if well ripened, good for any purpose.

Kieffer. Too well known to need comment. If gathered when yellow and then ripened in a warm room, it is really excellent. It will keep until December, and in storage until May, and is more reliable than the apple.

EUROPEAN PEARS

Bartlett. The best known and most popular of all. An early, abundant bearer, of superior quality.

Beurre D'Anjou. Fine large pear; flesh fine grained and vinous. Tree hardy and productive.

Buffam. Large, sweet; a good, vigorous tree.

Clapp's Favorite. A seedling of the Bartlett, but larger, earlier and as valuable. Tree vigorous and productive.

Early Harvest. Large, yellow, with cheek of red; very early; fair quality; not disposed to blight. Tree vigorous grower.

Howell. Large, yellow; of fine quality; ripening September 1st; an early and abundant bearer.

Lawrence. Most valuable of winter pears, medium size; flesh melting and rich. Tree hardy, productive and an early bearer.

Seckel. A well known, small russeted fruit; the most exquisite of pears; of slow growth in nursery row. September.

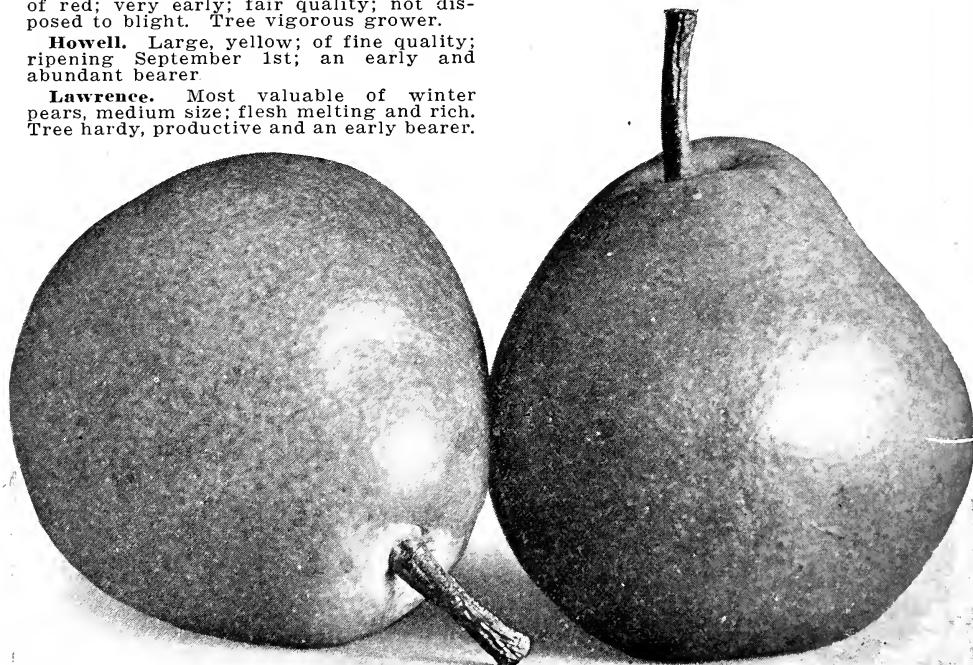
Tyson. Medium; bright yellow, with red; fresh, very sweet and aromatic.

"Very Satisfactory Indeed"

The writer is pleased to advise that the trees received from you last spring year ago did exceedingly well and are making a splendid growth. They were very satisfactory indeed.—Daviess County Planing Mill Co., per F. E. Drake.

"Trees Arrived in Splendid Shape"

It may interest you to know that the trees arrived in splendid shape and I recently heard from my father that they were all doing well.—John H. Carmody, Horticulturist, Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta.



Howell. Bears great crops of luscious fruit.



Cherries

For convenience the cherries are divided into two classes, the Biggareaus and Hearts, which comprise the sweets—and the Morellas and Dukes, which contain the sour or sub-acid. In the former will be found the strong, thrifty type of trees which are beautiful for ornamental purposes alone. The fruit is large, meaty and sweet, varying in color from white to almost black. They are used mostly for table purposes and are unexcelled where ever grown. However, they do not fruit so abundantly on our rich soil and we prefer the second type for general purposes. These are of slower and smaller growth, but bear so young, bountifully and with such certainty that they may be relied on for fruit. The cherry likes a well drained, dry, sandy soil, and when planted in such will be a source of much enjoyment. The trees need no pruning and any branches broken by accident or sleet should be sawed off smoothly and painted or protected to arrest any decay of the trunk.

DUKES

Dyehouse. Very similar to Early Richmond, week earlier and a little larger.

Early Richmond. The standard tart cherry that yields nearly every year and reddens the tree with the abundance of its yield, succeeding everywhere.

Late Duke. This is almost like the succeeding, only it ripens later and more uniformly.

May Duke. A compact, vigorous tree; fruit large, red, and when fully ripe mildly sub-acid. One of the best.

Montmorency. This variety is supplanting Early Richmond as a commercial sort, because of its larger size and productivity.

HEARTS AND BIGGAREAUS

Black Tartarian. Best known and most valuable of Heart Cherries; fruit large, dark, half-tender, rich and pleasant. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive.

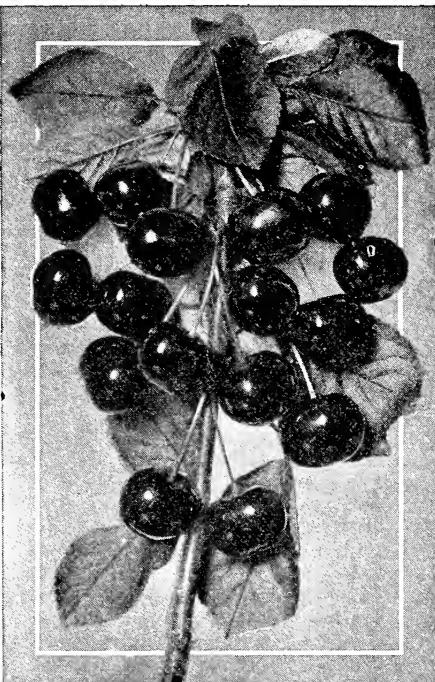
Gov. Wood. Pale with blush, fruit medium, flesh soft and best known of table cherries.

Napoleon. Almost identical in fruit with Yellow Spanish but tree more erect. A prince among its kind.

Rockport. A grand mid-season cherry that is unequalled for use from hand.

Windsor. This is a modern Black Tartarian and holds second place to none, and is generally known as Ox Heart.

Yellow Spanish. A grand, firm late yellow fruit that in one form or another is admired all around the world.



Montmorency. Best sour sort



The Plum

Is a vital and enduring tree, capable of taking care of itself after being established. It bears early and is free of disease. There are three distinct types; the natives, like Wild Goose; the European, like Green Gage, and the Japanese, like Burbank. All have their particular failings. The natives are very hardy, never rot, and have no black knot, but they should be planted in mixed varieties, as their blossoms are not always fertilized by their own pollen. The Japanese plums are prone to bloom in time to be killed by late frosts. The fruit, in wet seasons, when too thickly set, will rot and the tree will black-knot. The European varieties are best of all to eat from hand. The fruit will likewise rot and the tree black-knot. All three classes are injured in fruit by the curculio. We have been familiar with plums from earliest childhood. The curculio does little harm in trodden ground or in a town garden. Plums will rot just before ripe, and the best thing to do is to prune the trees and thus diminish the crop, or hand thin the fruit. Black-knot will attack the two types named after full crop or after the trees are weakened by severe frosts. To cut out the knots in June or July is an easy and supreme remedy. With all these troubles we have enjoyed the fruit of every class in its plenitude, nor have we found that spraying was effective of any good for any of these ills. We have never grown a finer stock.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Bradshaw. This old plum is so well and favorably known that no comment is needed.

Damson. A variety too well known to need description; succeeds well almost anywhere.

Green Gage (Reine Claude). Medium size; yellow with plume; flesh soft, rich and aromatic; one of the very best in every way; tree moderate grower. August.

Imperial Gage. As above, but nearly twice as large; not so rich; color bright yellow. August.

Lombard. The great market kind—purple. Tree vigorous and most prolific.

NATIVE PLUMS

Milton. Ripe just with Wild Goose; rather large; dark red; fine quality; hardy, healthy and productive.

Wild Goose. An improved Chickasaw; size medium, color deep red, with bright bloom; quality medium to good. A most abundant bearer; of great value. July.

JAPAN PLUMS

Abundance. The hardest and most prolific of this class. Large, oval, amber, turning to bright cherry. July.

Burbank. One of large size, violet with yellow flesh. Very productive; later than Abundance. Seed very small.

Red June. An early, large, oval plum that has done exceedingly well with us.

Yellow Japan. Rather earlier than above; large, fair quality; very early, full bearer and very valuable.

Quince

Luxuriates in good, deep ground, and on such will quickly yield an abundance of fruit just the best to preserve or for jelly. We have tried all the standard kinds, but the Orange has done by far the best with us.

Apricot

Is a superb fruit, but is so often killed by late frost or destroyed by curculio that a tree or two is a sufficient venture. 30c per tree; \$2.50 per 10.

**"To Thank You for the General Excellence
of the Trees Sent Us"**

Will also wish to thank you for your promptness and the general excellence of the trees sent us.—R. L. Lancaster, Judge Daviess County Court.

Raspberries

Raspberries are of two distinct types—the blacks and the reds. They should be planted 3x5 and cultivated as any other crop. During February after severe weather is over—but before they start growth—the canes should be cut to 2½ to 3 ft. The reds sprout from the roots and to have berries no new canes should be permitted except in the original row. When cut just as they appear they will not spring again. The old canes should be removed from both just after fruiting.

Raspberries are sold only in bunches of 25 of a kind.

Red Raspberries

Cuthbert. The standard late red market variety that is not surpassed in size or quality.

Miller Red. An early and exceedingly pretty berry that is not only of fine quality, but also vigorous and productive.

Black Raspberries

Cumberland. A large, glossy berry that has become deservedly popular.

Eureka. An early variety that for size and general good qualities has become a favorite.

Kansas. The great market variety, more generally planted than any other kind; early, large, productive.

Plum Farmer. A comparatively new kind that is much in demand.

Blackberries

Are Nature's provision for the improvident. They grow wild in every fence row and barren and so abundantly that their true worth is often overlooked. In the cultivated varieties we have improved qualities, time of ripening and size that make them invaluable. The old canes should be removed after fruiting and cultivation continued during the summer.

All our bearing blocks are planted 7x3, and the trouble with most growers is they get the plants too close both ways. The opinion is ventured that the few growers in Central Kentucky who really know how to manage this crop have year after year earned in net coin more than the value of the land on which the berries grew. The fruit is a general favorite, and while we are growing large stocks of plants, our supply has never quite equaled the demand.



Cumberland Raspberry

Early Harvest. Extra early and productiveness make this variety the leading commercial and home variety. Is through with its crop when the wild ones begin to ripen. Hangs well on to the canes and is a money maker.

Eldorado. A large, oblong conical berry, with small seed and core; sweet and juicy; hardy and productive.

Mercereau. A large oval berry of sparkling black color, which does not turn red after gathering; very high quality and prolific.

The Currant

Is a noble fruit, not half appreciated. It must have good, deep soil, and on such, with thorough culture and full manuring, yields astonishingly. Its only enemy—attacking likewise the gooseberry—is a leaf worm which can be killed either with arsenate of lead or paris green as applied to potatoes. If thoroughly applied, the pest is not apt to appear for several years. Red Dutch is by far the best variety in Kentucky and the white varieties are of not the least value. We have never grown such a fine stock and can furnish by the 1000.

The Gooseberry

Requires exactly the same care as the preceding and is equally meritorious. Downing and Houghton have long been accepted as standards.



Early Harvest Blackberry

Asparagus

Is the earliest and best of all esculents and the easiest to grow if many old ideas be discarded. It is one of the most persistent of plants—tough as dock, but even dock can be killed over the same lines that cause people to fail with asparagus. There are two ways to grow asparagus. The



owner of a town lot needs a bed five feet wide and as long as he wishes. Let it be made cream rich and spaded over. Then let three rows 18 inches apart, be drawn through it with a 6-inch hoe and say four inches deep. Then let the crowns be spread out in these just as near like a spider as possible. Then let the earth be raked over and let this bed be kept clean and free of weeds for all time and well manured. The gardener, with a plow and ample ground, can do better. Let him lay off rows 5 or 6 feet wide and plant and managed just as indicated. After two years growth, the town man must fork over his bed, but the farmer can just cut the earth from the rows and turn it back. The old idea was to set the roots a foot deep, so that the shoots might be long and white. The new idea is to let this plant grow like any other and to mound over the crown when the shoots are wanted otherwise than nature intended, and at the end of that time to plow the earth and restore normal conditions. This can be done by the large

grower, but the town man can only heap more manure and force the plant to make a new tier of roots nearer the surface. Asparagus wants to be near the surface like any other plant, and if we will heap the earth over them for a time and then remove it when shoots long, white and tender are no longer needed, grandchildren will bless the hand that planted. The things that cause failure are planting near trees or vines, the covering of plants so deep that resurrection is impossible, the mowing of tops while green, the covering with salt and the rioting of weeds. Moles do not injure; no pit is needed nor walls of stone, but only the practice suggested. There are thousands of beds ruined by some of these malpractices, for which nothing can be done except to plant a new bed and treat the old one in the meantime with ordinary plant prudence. The plants may be set with equal certainty either fall or spring.

The rust, so destructive for some years on asparagus generally, has disappeared, and the plants are now perfectly healthy. We have never grown so large or fine a stock and can furnish all orders—great or small.

Strawberries

The strawberry is one of our specialties. However, as it is a waste of time, money and energy to plant during the fall in our climate we do not list them herein, but issue a special catalog in the spring, giving directions for planting, cultivating, harvesting, etc., which we shall be glad to send at that season. Our blocks at this writing never looked better and with favorable weather we should have about one million plants to offer in the very best kinds. If interested let us put your name on our mailing list. September 1, 1914.

Sage

Sage—A well known plant, the leaves of which are used for seasoning sausage, pickles, etc.; easily raised.

Rhubarb

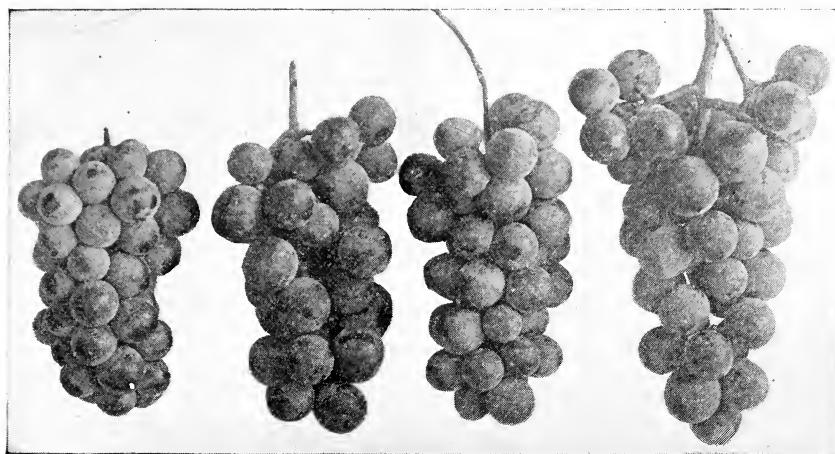
Should be planted 4x3, with eye four inches below the surface; on the very best of ground, kept cream rich. Excelsior is very early, with long stem. Victoria is later; larger, but not so long. Both are of fine quality, and should be in every garden. Our plants are divided crowns and are far superior to seedling plants offered by most nurseries, which are dear even as a gift.

The Persimmon

Is the last of the fruits to ripen, hanging on the trees until well into the winter. They require care in planting and sharp pruning. It bears in a few years and lives very long. The persimmon tree often forms a pleasant link in the sweet chain of memories of the old home and should be on every farm. Seedling trees from select parents, 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

"Will Give the Usual Good Results"

We have your favor of 21st inst., returning us your receipted bill for \$226.25. We have no doubt but the stock purchased from you will give the usual good results that are to be expected from goods bought of your reputable selves.—E. H. Taylor, Jr. and Sons. By J. S. Taylor, Frankfort, Ky.



Concord

Worden

Ives

Moore's Early

Grapes

Bear the testimony of Noah, Joshua and Caleb, and have followed man in all his migrations, yielding in the fullest wherever given a bit of earth and a fleck of sunshine. The plant is of early maturity and long life and boundless ability to yield. It is the most certain fruit that grows in Kentucky, and not in memory has there been a complete failure. In time of ripening, the season lasts from August to November, and in color, there is every variation from amber through red, purple and black. We are the largest growers of grape vines in Kentucky. We send the vines pruned, ready to plant. When received, shorten the roots to 12 or 15 inches; lay in a trench eight inches deep and cover to the top eye. In the Fall cut away all the wood, which should be two or three feet long, and set a stake. The second year permit but two canes to grow. In the fall shorten these to four feet. The crop in the third year should be eight or ten pounds per vine.

In the early winter of each year every vine should be pruned by removing at least five-sixths of the wood of current growth. Small wood should be removed entirely, the better canes shortened to four or five buds. There are many systems of pruning, but the non-professional will not be disappointed with the results of this outline. We have had large vineyards from the beginning of our nursery career and have sold millions of vines, believing always that the good, hardy, healthy kinds that will grow and bear are the ones to send out, and around this line have established a great trade. In furtherance of this idea we will furnish fifty extra good vines, early, medium and late, amber, red and black, all of our choice, for four dollars, or twenty-five for two dollars.

BLACK GRAPES

Concord. This is without doubt the best general purpose grape grown. Its planting perhaps equals all of the other varieties combined. Berry large. Bunches shouldered and fairly compact.

Cottage. A seedling of the above. Ten days earlier; not quite as good quality, but desirable for its season.

Ives. For hardiness and productiveness this grape has no equal. Quality not equal to Concord, but ripens earlier and will hang on the vine until shriveled. To mix with Concord for wine this is unsurpassed.

Isabella. A late, large black grape, with a delightful musky flavor. Bunches loose.

Moore's Early. One of the first grapes to ripen. Bunches medium; berry large, with blue bloom. Quality good.

Worden. A seedling of Concord of better quality. Ripens ten days earlier. Bunch and berry large, compact. Not quite so hardy or long-lived; however, it should be planted in every collection.

RED GRAPES

Agawam. Bunches medium and irregular; berries large, an exceedingly delightful, meaty grape. Valuable for home use.

Brighton. Large, compact, shouldered bunch, with medium to large berry; juicy, sweet and good. Unsurpassed for table use.

Catawba. The standard late red grape that has lost none of its popularity. Its season and quality make it indispensable.

Delaware. The best known red grape. Bunch and berry small, compact. Flavor unsurpassed. Not a strong grower; must be given good rich soil.

Lutie. An early red grape of good size. Its popularity makes the vine scarce.

Wyoming. Bunch and berry small but perfect. A hardy, productive variety of excellent quality. We grow more of this than any other red grape.

Woodruff. Bunch and berry large, beautiful. Ripens over a longer period than any other grape. Valuable for jelly and ordinary purposes.

WHITE GRAPES

Martha. An old standard white grape of merit.

Moore's Diamond. Beautiful, compact bunches. Vine vigorous and productive. Its proneness to rot is its only weakness.

Niagara. The best white grape; bunch and berry large, meaty and juicy. Flavor perfect. Well known.

Pocklington. Another seedling of Concord, of about the same size. Quality good.

We have in smaller number quite a long list of kinds that we are testing in our experimental vineyards.

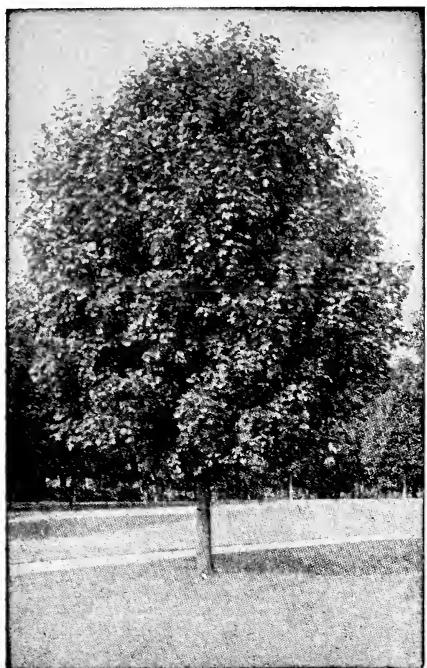


Ornamental Trees

A home without trees, shrubs and vines is a parody on what the word implies. No matter how costly the building may be, without the further finish of shade, grass, flowers and clinging vines, it is a home unfinished. A cottage may be a picture of sweet content that shames a palace, and some of the most attractive and pleasing homes we have ever seen are so made by their surroundings rather than their cost. In the planning of a lawn remember that nothing is so neat as well kept grass. Trees may be planted in straight lines on the boundaries and drives. Such lines should be of one kind only. On the lawn proper, plant irregularly and mixed trees, to give variety of form and color. Plant thickly, for trees love companionship. Use cheap, quick growers as fillers, to be cut out when better trees need room. Plant so that you can look out at pleasant prospects and so that every passer-by can see the beauties of your place. At the same time plant so that rear buildings and unsightly things, either of your own or your neighbors, are hidden. If your lawn is large, plant evergreens in groups, but not too near the home nor in front. On a small lawn evergreens should be on both sides and quite near the buildings, so as to give perfect privacy to the rear. They are effective also for screening. If you have side fences, bank with vigorous shrubs, cover rear fences with grapes or any twining vines. These simple laws apply to lawns great or small. You cannot cultivate trees or shrubs on the lawn, so dig a large hole, trim short, mulch to keep off the grass, and wrap the stem. Any tree will bark-burn near a building, wall, fence or roadway until it has quite a head. Such things intensify the heat by radiation, hence the need of protection. We have faith in home ornament and beautifying, and have planted largely for this purpose and have an unrivaled stock of trees, shrubs and vines, all well suited to our soil and climate, and they have made fine growth. Especial rates on car lots of either trees or shrubs.

May we answer in brief the question a thousand times asked each year: What shall I plant on my lawn or on my sidewalk? We are clean cut from the fullest examination in America and Europe. For rapid effect use Silver Maple, first green in the spring and last to fade, free of all insects, and with the only fault of soft wood, that may break under wind or sleet. The American Sycamore is equally rapid; is tough as leather; will grow on ground rich or poor, wet or dry; is fine in form and foliage, and from Paris to Naples and all through Germany, Switzerland and the Lowlands, is planted by the million. Go from home to learn, and that is why we are planting every year Sycamore by the tens of thousands. Tulip Poplar is the grandest tree of Kentucky. It will grow little the first year, but rapidly for a hundred years or more. Trees raised by the first head of this firm are now forty inches on the stump and are only in their infancy, just over the whooping cough and measles age and sound as a nut in trunk, leaf and branch, and good for many generations of men. Sweet Gum is the horror of woodsmen. It won't saw, cleave or chip, but stands like Gibraltar, a defiance to every foe. Its form is perfect; its foliage in life is greener than the deepest ivy, and in its passing, the scarlet of kings and queens and the purple of dignitaries may blush. Of Sugar Maple nothing need be said except that patience brings a perfect reward. Norway Maple, it's European form, is more rapid in growth, deeper green in foliage and more compact, but not so brilliant in the fall. The Ashes are a superb family on any soil. They flourish on dry, shallow or stony locations where other trees will not thrive, and on such are without equal. These trees, save one, are natives of Kentucky, and are our choice against the field, including the native oaks, which are peerless.

Blue Grass Nurseries, H. F. Hillenmeyer & Sons, Lexington, Kentucky



Sugar Maple

Ash (European). A grand tree of rapid growth, with a close compact head like a Horse Chestnut. We have a fine block.

Ash (Mountain). Not an Ash really, but bearing grand clusters of yellow, red berries that are truly beautiful.

Ash (Green). The native western Ash, which grows well on either wet or dry soil; thrifty, shapely and desirable.

Ash (Blue). Grows well on any soil and is desirable for timber. A large tree with dark green foliage.

Beech (Purple). An elegant tree, growing 50 or 60 feet in height. Leaves purple in spring, changing to crimson in fall. We only have trees 3 to 4 feet, but nice thrifty specimens.

Birch (Cut-Leaf)—A rare form of the European White Birch that is almost as pendulous as a weeping willow; attracts attention wherever planted.

Birch (Purple). A purple leaf variety that holds its color well all summer. A striking contrast on the lawn.

Birch (White). One of the most airy and graceful trees that grow; bark white and therefore conspicuous. Does not give a very dense shade and therefore may be planted rather close to buildings.

Catalpa Speciosa. This is a grand tree for form, foliage, in flower, or for post timber.

Catalpa bungei. This attains no height, but grows exactly like an umbrella and is a striking object of beauty. \$1.00 each, in fine size.

Cypress. How few people know that this grand Southern tree flourishes well here

and that not fifty specimens can be found where there should be thousands.

Dogwood. One of the most popular early blooming trees, and should be in every collection. We can furnish fine specimens by the thousands.

Elm. Of these we have native and European kinds in variety. A noble tree that is always admired.

Gum, Sweet. A native tree that in deepest green or darkest autumn purple is unrivaled; worthy of a place on the smallest lawn. Tough, hardy, enduring and vigorous.

Hackberry. A fine native tree; the winter delight of boys and birds.

Horse Chestnut. A grand tree on deep soils, that forms a perfect cone of deepest green and is grand in bloom.

Kentucky Coffee. This native tree is truly a feathered palm and its beauty overlooked.

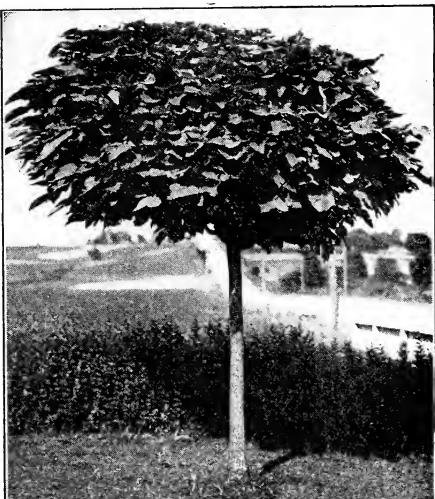
Koelreuteria (Varnish Tree). A small, wide-spreading tree that blooms grandly with yellow spikes late in the summer. Desirable as a small ornamental lawn specimen.

Larch (European). A deciduous conifer that is not half appreciated. It is shapely, graceful; one of the first trees to get green in spring and remaining so all summer. A native of the Alps, but does well in Kentucky.

Linden (American). Trees grow to about 60 feet. Has rather an open head, though sometimes conical. Leaves dark green on top and silvery gray beneath. Flowers small, very abundant and quite fragrant. A source of honey in some sections.

Linden (European). This species of Linden does not grow quite as large as the above; very compact and pyramidal; leaves small, also a fragrant bloomer.

Magnolia Accuminata (Cucumber Tree). A native species of rapid, symmetrical growth. Leaves 6 to 9 inches long, resembling those of a rubber plant; flowers greenish-yellow.



Catalpa Bungei

Blue Grass Nurseries, H. F. Hillmeyer & Sons, Lexington, Kentucky



Norway Maple

Magnolia Macrophylla (Great Leaved Magnolia). The leaves of this species are 10 to 12 inches long and 5 or 6 broad. Flowers white with a splash of purple at base. Resembles somewhat the Southern Magnolia.

Maiden Hair. A superb Japan tree that is erect as a soldier and yet pendulous as a willow.

Maple (Norway). Not pretty as it comes from the nursery, but if headed low and given attention while young, will richly repay any planter. The foliage is dark as ivy, the form round and compact and growth quite rapid. Large blocks.

Maple (Schwedlerii). A sport of the above with coppery or red leaves in the spring, which turn to purplish green. Very pretty in season.

Maple (Silver). The best quick growing tree in existence. We have 50,000 and can furnish in any size or price.

Maple (Sycamore). Very much like the Norway except the leaves are a little lighter and not quite so large.

Maple (Red). Another native, hardly so vigorous as the Sugar, but very compact and pretty in its early blooming of red.

Maple (Sugar). The matchless queen of a Kentucky forest, sweet in the giving of sugar, grateful in the fulness of foliage, and royal in the red of its ripeness. Fine stock.

Maple (Black Sugar). In form and growth about as the above, but leaves are of a darker green.

Mulberry (Russian). Not equal in size to the common kind but more abundant in bearing and of longer season. Elegant for birds and poultry. We have a large stock.

Mulberry (Weeping). Grafted trees that droop just like a vine. \$1.00 each.

Oak (Pin, Bur and Red). All grand trees and not so slow as thought. We are plant-

ing largely and selling as many Pin Oaks as Maples to those who know.

Poplar (Carolina). At one time the most popular of all the fast growing trees. It is still largely planted, but because the leaves fall early it is not desirable for a lawn tree, but is better in the paddock or field.

Poplar (Boland's). An erect rapid tree with silver colored foliage which remains on the tree until frost.

Poplar (Lombardy). A very tall symmetrical tree. Gives height within a short time to any planting. Holds foliage until frost.

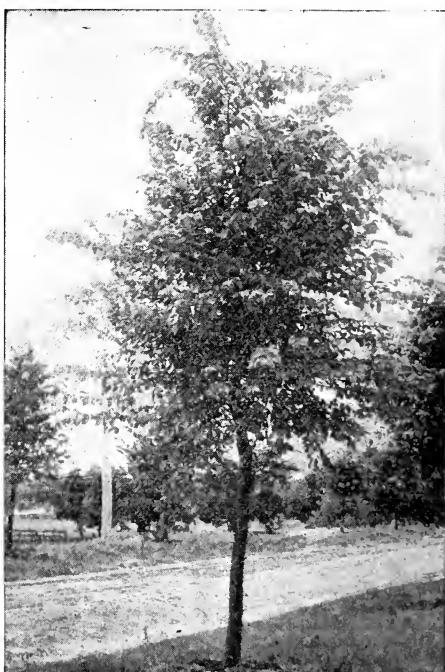
Poplar (Tulip). This is not really a poplar, but belongs to the Magnolia family. A native, known for its matchless lumber to some and its tulip-shaped blossoms to others. The tree is entirely free of insects, and while it grows little the first year, in rapidity of ultimate growth and general utility none is superior. Great stock.

Red Bud. A small growing native tree, exquisite in its flowering before a leaf appears. Fine stock.

Sycamore (American). No tree is more neglected. In rapid growth, clean foliage, good form, freedom from disease, and toughness against every adverse condition, it has no equal.

Sycamore (European). This variety is much used throughout the East for street and avenue planting. We do not find it better in any respects than our native species.

Willow (Weeping). A well known tree that makes a finishing touch on the lawn. It is a mistake to think that it only thrives in swamps, as some of the prettiest specimens we ever saw were on dry ground.



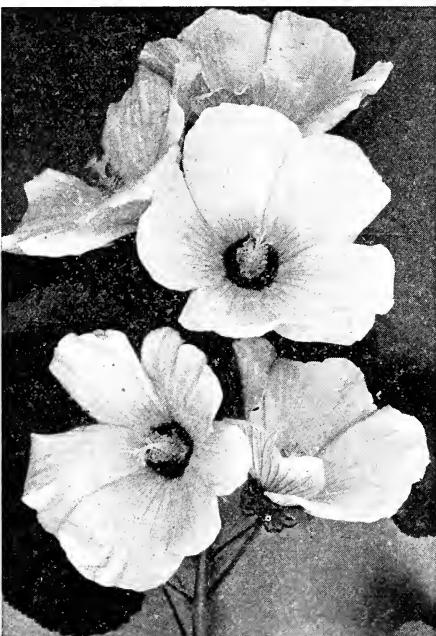
American Elm



Deutzia—Pride of Rochester

Flowering Shrubs

Shrubs are the finishing touch to a lawn, beautiful in grass and tree. To the outside of the home what to its inside are music, art and books. They are beautiful as a single specimen, give emphasis to the taller trees, and are the sheltering front of an objectionable background. They are the blended colors of an artist that make a daub a treasure of art. They are the undergrowth of taller things, and for that reason endure considerable shade. They love soft, rich soil, and despise the embrace of grass. They are beautiful when the snow rests on the Golden Bells, when the August sun glints on the Hydrangea, when the partridge pipes among the Coral Berry bushes, and when the bleak winter howls through the beautiful bright boughs of the Red Willow and Red Twig Dogwood. In the main, they should be cut back vigorously every year; those that bloom on old wood, just when the flowering is over; the others in the early spring. We believe in shrubs, and have from year to year increased our stock and offer a grand assortment.



Althea. Single white

Althea. Free growing shrubs that are especially desirable because they bloom at a time of the year when there are few flowers, July and August. Valuable for a flowering hedge to hide an undesirable background—or as individual specimens. The single varieties usually bloom best.

Single. White.

Single. Red.

Double flowering sorts as follows:

Boule de Feu. Red.

Jean d'Are. White.

Poeniflora. Pink.

Violacea. Violet.

Barberries. The Barberries are an interesting family of shrubs varying in size from 3 to 6 feet. Rich in variety of leaf, flower and fruit, and their beautiful colorings in the fall. Satisfactory for massing, bedding or as individuals.

B. purpurea. A purple leaf variety that is beautiful from spring until autumn. Flowers yellow, fruit purplish.

B. thunbergii. A pretty species of dwarf drooping habit that is used for outer border plantings and for hedges.

B. vulgaris. A tall growing green leaf kind that can be used for a background for the two above.

Cornelian Cherry. A grand shrub literally covered with red clusters of fruit in the fall. A variety of Dogwood.

Calycanthus. This inconspicuous flowering shrub is highly prized for its exquisite fragrance and is deservedly popular.

Crataegus, crus-galli. A native shrub, valuable for hedges and screens. Brilliant red fruit in the fall.

Blue Grass Nurseries, H. F. Hillenmeyer & Sons, Lexington, Kentucky

Deutzia. A Japan shrub noted for its hardiness, fine habit, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers which are borne in racemes during June. The small florets are similar to lilies of the valley.

D. crenata alba. Flowers pure double white.

D. crenata rosea. Flowers pure double white, tinged with rose. Very similar to D. Pride of Rochester.

D. scabra. Very similar to D. crenata alba, except leaves are more rounded and not quite so large.

D. gracilis. A charming dwarf shrub, growing to a height of 3 or 4 feet; blooms abundantly.

D. Lemoni. Another dwarf grower with pure white flowers; blossoms early.

D. Pride of Rochester. Flowers purplish-white with underneath side of petals tinged rose.

Dogwood, Red Twigged. The young growth remains bright red all winter, and it is grown for effect at that bleak season.

Dogwood, Whiteflowering. See under Ornamentals.

Flowering Crabs. See Crab Apples, page 4.

Forsythia (Golden Bell). Pretty shrubs of medium size, blooming in spring before the leaves appear. Flowers are yellow, drooping, and are borne along the stem.

F. fortunei. Very similar to the succeeding, but leaves are a broader green.

F. suspensa. A rather drooping form, of graceful habit.

F. viridisima. Often blooms when the snow is on the ground, and is both pretty and conspicuous on account of its earliness. Branches dark green. Desirable.



White Fringe

Hydrangea (Hardy). This grand shrub is too well known to need comment. It is of the easiest growth. We have great stock.

Hydrangea (Hills of Snow). A native kind, earlier and ever blooming. Spikes like a Snowball. Quite popular.

Honeysuckle (Shrub). These bloom before the leaves expand and in fragrance and early beauty are unrivaled. See Climbers for the trailing varieties.

H. fragrantissima. A very sweet scented variety that is almost evergreen. Rather spreading.

H. Morrowi. A variety from Japan, valuable for beautiful red fruit.

H. tartarica. A delicate pink flowering variety with beautiful green leaves.

Hibiscus (Chinese). These really are Altheas but with great tulip-shaped flowers. The canes die to the ground every winter, but bloom in unrivaled splendor from August to October.

Euonymous Europeus (Spindle Tree). This grows to be a small tree, 25 to 30 feet. It is especially desirable because of its white and rose colored fruit in fall.

Exochorda (Pearl Bush). A fine shrub, producing a mass of white flowers early in May. Very desirable.

Lilac. No shrubs are better known or more deservedly popular than the lilac. Besides the old-fashioned kinds we are offering budded varieties that are in many ways superior to the above; all of the named sorts are double.

Lilac (Purple). The well known old-fashioned variety with purple fragrant flowers in May.

Lilac (White). Same as the above, but with white blossoms.

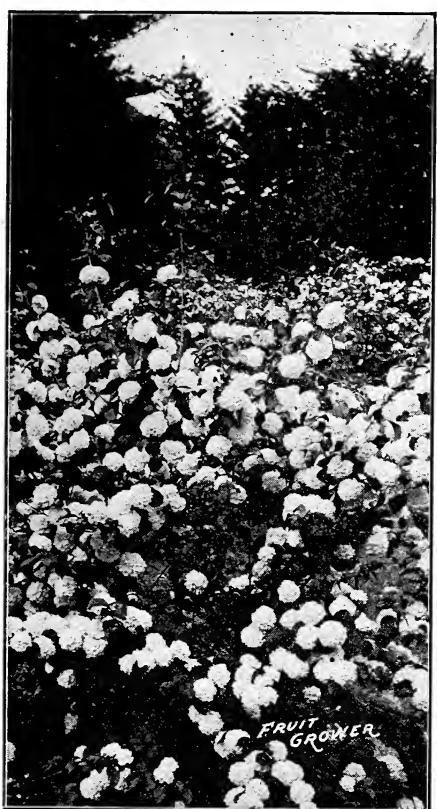
Lilac, C. Perier. Cream white, superb. 50c.

Lilac, Chas. Joly. Very dark reddish purple; striking. 50c.



White Dogwood

Blue Grass Nurseries, H. F. Hillenmeyer & Sons, Lexington, Kentucky



Hardy Hydrangea

Lilac, E. Lemoni. Rosy lilac; large globular form. 50c.

Lilac, Leon Simon. Purple, a free bloomer. 50c.

Lilac, Pres. Grevy. Beautiful distinct blue; large, one of the best. 50c.

We are so confident that these will please that we offer one each of the five named sorts as above for \$2.00.

Purple Fringe. Better known as smoke tree. When loaded with its great gauzy spikes no shrub is more beautiful, and even when ripe are very attractive.

Privet (California). This we grow in quantity for hedge, but as an individual plant few excel it either in wealth of creamy flowers or exquisite beauty of form and foliage. Semi-evergreen.

Pyrus Japonica. The most beautiful of early blooming shrubs, and as a mass of scarlet or crimson, tinged in the exquisite green of its glossy foliage, it has no rival. Excellent for hedging.

Purple Plum. This, with purple barberry, is the only thing that will endure the glint of our sun and yet to the end retain its gorgeous foliage.



F.G.C.

Berberis Thunbergii hedge

Service Berry. A native white flowering shrub or small tree, the supreme joy of bird and boy when berries are ripe.

Tamarisk (African and Asiatic). When annually pruned they are plants of exquisite grace and foliage, and their filmy spikes of bloom are like a matchless creation.

Weigela. Another genus from Japan that have always been valuable. They grow

into large bushes of rather a drooping nature. Flowers trumpet shaped and showy in various colors. June and July.

W. candida. White.

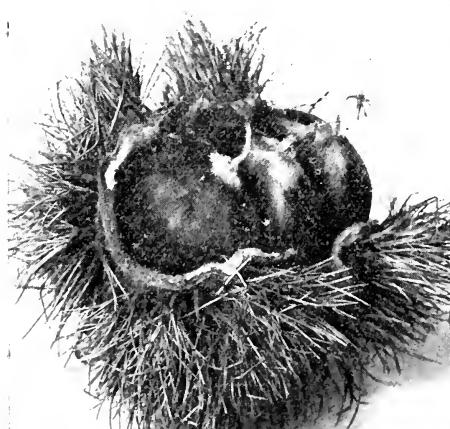
W. Eva Rathke. Red.

W. rosea. Pink.

White Fringe. Not excelled by anything in wealth of graceful flowers, borne in drooping racemes. Plants 12 to 18 inches.

Nut Trees

Are a looming possibility, the joy of children and the pride of their owner. As a class they do not transplant kindly in large sizes, nor grow quickly, but they grow vigorously when established and are all noble trees. Of these we offer fine stocks.



American Chestnut

Almond (Hardshell). This does as well as the peach, save that it blooms earlier and is more liable to late frost. We have had trees to yield over a bushel of excellent nuts.

Chestnuts (American). So well known as to need no comment, further than that in either form—fruit, flower or foliage—it is unsurpassed.

Hazelnut. Too well known to need comment. The plants offered are from the best English nuts.

Pecan. A noble native tree that yields a nut only second to English walnut in popularity.

Walnut (Black). A grand timber tree that fruits in five or six years after planting and is worthy of attention.

Walnut (White)—This, to our mind is the best nut that grows. It transplants well in large size and yields most abundantly.

Walnut (English). This does not bear kindly on the rich soils of Central Kentucky, but we fancy it would thrive in many less fertile sections. The tree is a model of vigor.

Walnut (Japan). The nuts are borne in strings, not so large as the native, but the tree is like a proud palm in its beauty, and bears early and profusely.



Evergreens

Are a symbol of the never-dying, and in the desolation of winter hold aloft the promise of continuous life when its icy grasp is loosened. In the main they are mountaineers, asking for pure air, rocky or meager soil, but have great power to adapt themselves to almost any soil or exposure. Their place is in front on large lawns to make vistas therethrough, on the sides on modest grounds, and in the rear of low cottages for striking contrasts. They are invaluable to keep out prying eyes, to hide ugly outlooks, to give variety and to break the winds. They are easy to grow as any tree whatever, but remember to puddle the roots, and to work the earth nicely among those of hair-like character. In planting Holly, Mahonia and all those with broad leaves be sure to clip or strip them off.

Arbor Vitae (American). A pretty compact tree with flat foliage, much used for hedges and screens.

Arbor Vitae (Siberian). A little lighter shade than the above, but keeps its color better during winter. Excellent for hedging. We offer in small size, see hedges.

Boxwood (*Hanswortschii*). A beautiful evergreen shrub or small tree that is much used for hedges, trimmed to formal shapes for tubs, etc. It does best in a partial shade and should be protected from the strong sun for first year at least.

Cephalonian Silver Fir. A rather low-growing broad head tree; leaves green and silvery beneath.

Holly. Well known for its bright red winter berries. Much used for Christmas decorations.

Juniper (Irish). A small compact evergreen much used for formal effect.

Nordman's Fir. A majestic fir of symmetrical form, vigorous and hardy; foliage dark glossy green and silvery beneath; valuable.

Lawson's Cypress. A rather compact, graceful evergreen with feathery foliage; very pretty.



White Spruce

Blue Grass Nurseries, H. F. Hillenmeyer & Sons, Lexington, Kentucky

Norway Spruce. Is the best known and most generally planted of all evergreens. It is of vigorous growth, erect habit and perfect form; with age it droops gracefully.

Pine (Austrian). Deepest green, very broad and sturdy. A striking object on the lawn.

Pine (Scotch). Light silvery green, very rapid and grows well in any soil.

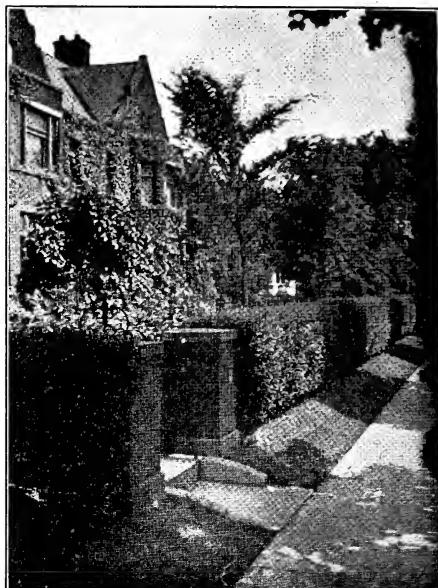
Pine (White). The grandest of all the pines, robust, very rapid, making a noble tree. Great stock.

Silver Fir. A tall, graceful tree with bluish foliage on top and silvery beneath. Very much admired everywhere. Very rare.

White Spruce. This very much resembles Norway Spruce in form, but the foliage is rather a gray. Hardy and vigorous.



Norway Spruce



California Privet Hedge

Hedges

There is no other line of improvement that can be put upon property that will increase its value, beautify its appearance, and be of such pleasure as a living fence or hedge. There are many things that may be used, but the following are most desirable.

Privet, California. The semi-evergreen hedge with thick glossy leaves which is admired the country over for its rapid growth and formal effect. Strong plants, 18-24 inches, branched, \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1,000.

Barberries, Thunbergii, purpurea or vulgaris. All of these make beautiful hedges and we shall be glad to furnish prices on application.

Arbor Vitae, Siberian or American. These are much used for evergreen hedges and are beautiful, not only in summer but also in winter. 12-18 inches, \$8.00 per 100.

Besides the above, many other shrubs like Spireas, Hydrangeas, Pyrus Japonica, Snowballs, etc., may be used.

"Were Larger Than I Had Expected"

Am pleased to inform you that the stock arrived in good shape, excepting that the trees were larger and older than I expected.—M. H. Forester, Consolidated Coal Co., Fairmont, W. Va.

"Arrived in Excellent Condition"

The trees and shrubs arrived in excellent condition. I thank you very much for your careful selection and promptness in delivery.—William Rabe, gardener to Hon. J. M. Camden, Versailles, Ky.

The plants thrived in splendid condition.—Mrs. E. C. Buchanan, Campbellsville, Ky.



Roses

Require deep, rich soil and open sun and none thrive in the shade. The climbers are hardy, and the everbloomers ordinarily so, but these should have a mass of leaves or litter over their roots in winter. If kept in a thrifty growth they will bloom grandly, especially in the fall. We have never grown so many roses. They are all on their own roots, and at this writing blooming fine.

CLIMBERS

Climbing American Beauty. This is a seedling of the well-known American Beauty, which it resembles in size and color of blossoms and in addition has the climbing habit. We have not grown it extensively, but everywhere it is fast becoming popular.

Crimson Rambler. Bright crimson flowers produced in large clusters. We like Dorothy Perkins better.

Dorothy Perkins. A most beautiful deep pink. Flowers are borne in large clusters and are fragrant. The climbing rose for the masses. We grow them by the thousands, more than all of the other climbers combined.

Excelsior or Red Dorothy. A new climbing rose that truly may be called a "brilliant crimson rambler." Foliage glossy and healthy. Superior to Crimson Rambler.

Lady Gay. Flowers of a deep cherry pink shading to a delicate soft pink on the outer edge. A strong, healthy grower.

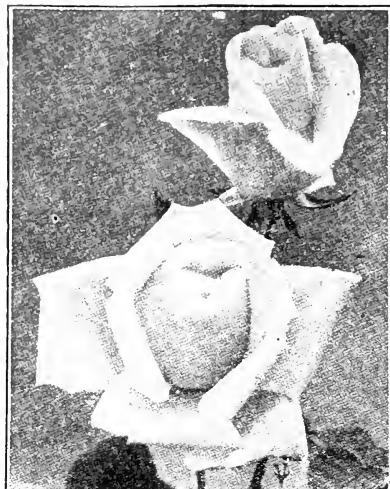
EVERBLOOMERS OR MONTHLY White Roses

Clothilde Souperf. A strong dwarf grower that is unsurpassed for bedding. White, shading to a deep pink at the center; fragrant.

Sir Thomas Lipton. The best pure white Rugosa rose. Strong and vigorous. Flowers perfectly double and snow white. Absolutely hardy everywhere.

White Cochet. A most beautiful rose in bud, and equally so when expanded. Pure white at center, with the outer petals tinged with pink. We consider it the best of the above.





White Cochet

Red or Crimson

Baby Rambler. A Crimson Rambler in dwarf bush form with the same clear, brilliant, ruby red color. Hardy and healthy; attains a height of 20 to 24 inches and blooms until frost.

General Jacqueminot. A most popular, rich red rose, known and wanted by everyone.

J. B. Clark. This is a new rose that we are growing for the first time. Color deep scarlet. Said to be fine. Awarded the gold medal at National Rose Society.

Pink Roses

Conrad Meyer. Another rose with the hardy Rugosa blood in it. Color deep pink, healthy, vigorous and considered one of the best. Awarded many first medals at rose societies in both countries.

Hermosa. An everblooming, hardy, beautiful rose. Popular for many years. Deep pink.

Pink Cochet. We consider it one of the best pink roses that grow. Beautiful at all times and a free bloomer. It won't disappoint.

Mrs. Cant. This, with the above, is all that can be desired in roses. The best bloomer in our collection.

Yellow Roses

Blumenschmidt. Pure citron yellow, outer petals edged rose. A sport of Kruger. Very pretty in form and foliage.

Kruger. A vigorous grower and constant bloomer for outdoors. Large blooms of deep coppery yellow tinged pink; always beautiful.

Star of Lyons (Etoile de Lyon). Golden yellow and a free bloomer. The best yellow bush rose to date. Hardy.

Sunburst. A new yellow rose that created a sensation in yellow roses. Color, golden orange with outer edge a little lighter. Blossom large and conspicuous.

Climbing Vines

Are the glory of porch and portico as of wall and every unsightly place. Of these we have fine stocks, and may it be said that in planting cut away the top, plant in a hole of chip earth and let them ramble in plentitude. 25c cents each, \$2.00 for 10, except where noted.

Akebia Quinata. A singular Japanese vine with fine foliage, purple flower and ornamental fruit.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni. Similar to Virginia Creeper except it will cling to any wall and is more showy in autumn.

A. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A well known vine to cover old fences, etc. Leaves red in fall.

A. veitchii (Boston Ivy). The beautiful self-clinging vine that is used to cover walls of stone or brick.

Clematis Andre. Red.

C. Henrii. White.

C. Jackmanii. Purple.

Fifty cents each, 3 for \$1.00. The above are the large flowering Chinese varieties which we import, and are gorgeous in bloom.

C. paniculata. The small white, sweet-scented varieties that are beautiful both in foliage and blossom.

Honeysuckle (Hall's). Evergreen and everblooming, well known for its vigor and hardiness.

Trumpet Vine. A robust, woody vine, twining tightly, with numerous tendrils along its stems. Its orange scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers cluster at the tips of the branches. Leaves light green.

Wisteria. Rampant, non-clinging vine that has the robust vigor of a wild grape and the matchless beauty of the rarest exotic.

Phlox

As now grown are a vast improvement on those as formerly produced. Their brilliant colors, long and late blooming, hardiness and ease of culture make them very popular. There are some 200 or 300 named kinds, all claimed to be the best. We have spent much in time and money to get the "cream," and we confidently offer these as the best out of the long list of the most desirable that we have tested. They may be used along the border of the flower bed or along the back fence and will then furnish flowers for years.

Landseer. Red, good bloomer, brilliant.

Lassburg. Late white, large trusses.

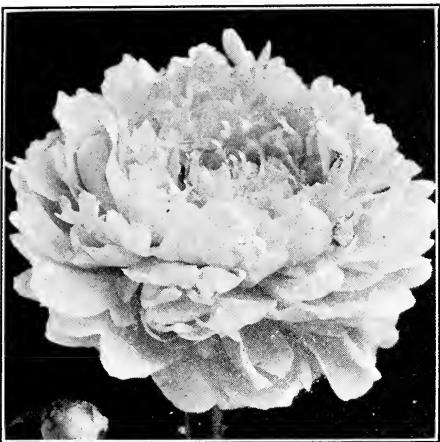
Miss Lingard. Early white, absolutely the best.

Pantheon. Pink, soft and effective.

Wallace. White with violet center; very healthy.

We leave off the prefixes of lords and ladies, as life is short, but challenge the world for a better collection.

20c each; one each of the above collection (5) for 75c; 10 for \$1.50; \$10.00 per 100.



Festiva Peony

Peonies

Are the matchless glory of the flower world; fragrant as a rose and fullest in beauty of bud or blossom. A clump will live for all time if given care, and this is: the richest soil, deeply dug, and open sun. The roots have been so expensive that few have been planted, and the blooms are always in demand; and a single crop will often bring many times the cost of the original plant. We have a superb stock in just five kinds; all the best.

Duke of Cayes. Deep rose.

Delachie. Crimson.

Faust. Pink.

Fragsans. Pale rose.

Festiva. White.

25 cents each; \$2.00 for 10.

Golden Glow

A hardy flowering perennial, blooming from June to September. Its mass of pure yellow blossoms, like small chrysanthemums, are both showy and beautiful.

Hardy Grass

Eulalia gracillima. A beautiful, graceful grass that for individual specimens or massing is unexcelled.

Eulia Japonica. One of the prettiest of ornamental grasses. Quite effective on the lawn or in the garden. Its large plumes in autumn may be gathered as golden rod for vases.

Eulalia Zebrina. A variety of the above with cross stripes alternating green and white.

Iris

German and Japanese. In the leading varieties and various colors. They rival the orchid in beauty of blossom. Like a rather moist location. 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

Sunflowers

We offer two varieties of single hardy perennial sunflowers. These are about two inches across, are especially desirable for cut flowers. Their simple yellow flower is always appreciated. 6 feet.

Yucca Filamentosa

Adam's Needle. Stately, thread leaved. The blossoms are borne at the top of a long stem; creamy white and drooping.

Second Crop Potatoes

We have grown these for many years and they are better than any seed whatever. No grower in Central Kentucky would use old seed or that from Maine, Michigan or New York, if he could get second crop.

We are growing about fifteen acres for seed and hope to have a good offering in season. We only want current prices and will be glad to quote in spring. We have never failed to sell all we had to offer.

Sprayers

Fifteen years ago sprayers were novelties, but each season the farmer, stockman, gardener and fruit grower is realizing more and more their necessity. Wherever flowers or fruit are grown or where mites or disease lurk, they are being used as everyday tools. We have therefore added to our offerings a line of sprayers known the country over as the best, believing by so doing we will benefit our customers, rather than the small compensation we will receive from their sale. If interested, write us for prices, descriptions, etc.

"Most Reasonable Charges for any Nursery Stock I Have Ever Purchased"

Please accept my thanks for your prompt attention to my small order and for what seems to me the most reasonable charges for any nursery stock I have ever purchased.—Jim Caldwell, Paris, Ky.

"Pleased With Character of Trees"

I received your shipment of trees in due course and was very much pleased with character of trees.—Jas. P. Edwards, Louisville, Ky., care Edwards, Ogden and Peak, Attorneys.



German Iris

Fall 1914 Price List Spring 1915

NOTICE—This price list annuls all previous issues. 5, 50 and 500 at 10, 100 and 1,000 rates. IF CASH ACCOMPANIES ORDER THERE ARE NO PACKING CHARGES, OTHERWISE THE COST OF TIME AND MATERIAL WILL BE ADDED.

FRUIT AND NUT TREES

	1	10	100	1000
Apple —Extra trees, 5-6 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$100.00
Medium, 4-5 ft.	.20	1.50	10.00	.....
Apricot —Extra trees, 4 ft.	.30	2.50	.....	.....
Cherry —Extra trees, 2-yr.	.35	3.00	20.00	.....
Medium, 2-yr.	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Nut Trees —Best sizes	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
Peaches —Extra	.20	1.50	10.00	90.00
Medium	.15	1.00	8.00	70.00
Pears —Extra	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Medium	.20	1.50	12.50	.....
Persimmons —2-yr.	.30	2.50	.....	.....
Plums —Extra	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Medium	.20	1.50	12.50	.....

SMALL FRUIT, ASPARAGUS, ETC.

Asparagus —2-yr. Palmetto	.....	.....	1.00	8.00
Blackberries —25 in bunch	.....	.....	2.00	15.00
Currants —2-yr., No. 1	.10	.50	4.00	25.00
Gooseberries —2-yr., No. 1	.10	1.00	8.00	.....
Grapes —2-yr., No. 1	.15	1.00	8.00	.....
Horseradish	.....	.20	1.50	10.00
Raspberries —Black, 25 in bunch	.....	.....	2.00	15.00
Red, 25 in bunch	.....	.....	1.00	8.00
Rhubarb —Divided crowns	.05	.50	3.00	25.00
Sage —Holt's, strong plants	.05	.50	3.00	.....

EVERGREENS

Arbor Vitae —American, 2-ft.-2½-ft.	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
American, 12-18 in.	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Siberian, 18-in.	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Boxwood —Hansworthii, 18-24 in.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
Cyhalonian Fir —18-24 in.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
Holly —American, 2-3 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00	.....
Juniper —Irish, 18-20 in.	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
Lawson Cypress —3-4 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
Spruce —Norway, 3-4 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
2-3 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
Norman's Fir —3-4 ft.	.50	4.00	35.00	.....
2-3 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
Pine —Austrian and Scotch, 2-3 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
White, 3-3½ ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
Silver Fir —2-3 ft.	1.50	10.00	.....	.....
White Spruce—2½-3 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....

SHRUBS, PERENNIALS, VINES, HEDGES

Climbing Vines —Except as noted	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	.....
Hardy Grass	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Hedge Plants —California Privet, 18-24 in.	.....	.....	3.00	25.00
B. thunbergii, 12-15 in., transplanted	.15	1.00	8.00	75.00
B. thunbergii, 8-10 in., transplanted	.....	.....	6.00	50.00
Arbor Vitae, 12-18 in.	.15	1.00	8.00	.....
Iris —German and Japanese	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Peony —Large stock	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Phlox	.20	1.50	10.00	.....
Sunflower —Hardy, strong clumps	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Roses —2-yr. field grown	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Shrubs —Strong planting sizes	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Yucca filamentosa	.25	2.00	15.00	.....

Fall 1914 Price List Spring 1915

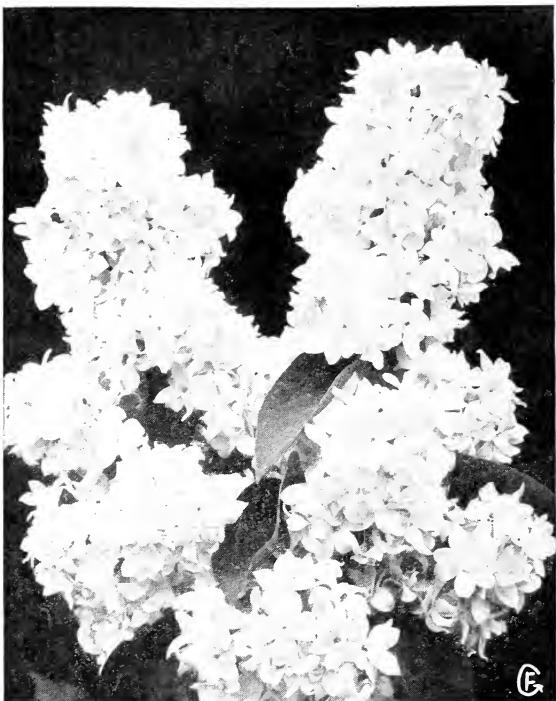
SHADE TREES

	1	10	100
Ash —Mountain and European, 8-10 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
Blue and Green, 8-10 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Beech —Purple, 3-4 ft.	.75	5.00	.....
Birch —Cut-leaf and Purple, 6-7 ft.	1.00	7.50	.....
White, 8-9 ft.	.40	3.50	.....
Catalpa —Bungei, grafted	1.00	8.00	75.00
Speciosa, 10-12 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Cypress —5-6 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Dogwood —4-5 ft., fine	.35	3.00	25.00
3-4 ft.	.30	2.50	20.00
Elm —Red, American and English, 10-12 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Gum —8-10 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
7-9 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00
Hackberry —8-10 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Horse Chestnut —6-8 ft.	.50	4.00	35.00
Koelreuteria —6-8 ft., fine	.40	3.50	30.00
Kentucky Coffee —8-10 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Linden —American and European, 8-10 ft.	.50	4.00	35.00
Larch —6-8 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Magnolia —5-6 ft.	1.00	7.50	.....
Maiden Hair —6-8 ft., fine	.40	3.50	30.00
Maple —Norway, 10-12 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00
Norway, 8-10 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Schwedleri, 8-10 ft.	.75	6.00	.....
Silver, 12-14 ft., 1½-2 in.	.50	4.50	40.00
Silver, 10-12 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.45	4.00	35.00
Silver, 8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
Sycamore, 8-10 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Red, 6-8 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Sugar, 8-10 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Sugar, Black, 8-10 ft.	.50	4.00	35.00
Mulberry —Russian, 6-8 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Weeping	1.00	8.00	.....
Oak —In variety, 6-8 ft.	.50	4.00	35.00
Poplar —Carolina, 12-14 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Boleana, 12-14 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Lombardy, 6-8 ft., 1-in.	.35	3.00	25.00
Tulip, 12-14 ft.	.50	4.00	35.00
Tulip, 10-12 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Red Bud —7-8 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00
Sycamore —American, 12-14 ft.	.45	4.00	35.00
American and European, 10-12 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Willow —5-6 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00

We Will Make Special Prices on Trees in Greater Numbers.
Also Larger and Smaller Sizes.



Press of
Fruit-Grower and Farmer
St. Joseph, Mo.



LILAC

See Page 17